



CEPS

Centre for European Policy Studies

Highlights 2013-14

Thinking ahead for Europe



Message from the Chairman

Edmond Alphandéry



It is my great pleasure to introduce myself as the new Chairman of CEPS. Let me start by thanking my predecessor, H. Onno Ruding, who assisted CEPS' management in growing the organisation to the globally recognised institution that it

is today, while preserving its integrity and reputation for insightful and constructive ideas.

I intend to continue in that tradition, bringing my expertise to the work of CEPS on some of the core issues on the European agenda in 2014. In particular, the complex arrangements to establish a Single Resolution Mechanism will be of major importance. CEPS will follow the work of the intergovernmental conference that is fleshing out the agreement, providing input and acting as a sounding board for its proposals.

Another area – close to my heart and crucial to Europe's future – is that of energy policy. Many observers are unimpressed by the proposals for the Climate and Energy Package that were unveiled by the Commission in January, but the political negotiations in the Council will continue for months. **Through the recommendations of its experts, CEPS will once again be at the forefront of efforts to improve the measures on the table.**

Having been an elected official, at national and local level, for nearly three decades, I could not underestimate the importance of the main event of this year: the European elections taking place between the 22nd and 25th May.

Predictably, the economic crisis has had an impact on citizens' sentiments vis-à-vis the EU, and voter turnout is expected to fall from the already low point of the last election, with a strong showing for populist, extremist and eurosceptic parties. The remedy for these drifts is for the EU to start delivering and boosting its legitimacy. With that goal in mind, CEPS will soon be presenting the recommendations of our High-Level Group on EU Institutional Reform. The distinguished members of the group have identified a number of important changes that could be introduced without amending the treaties, thereby significantly improving the democratic legitimacy of the Union.

I look forward to another successful year for CEPS and to working with as many of you as possible in the coming 12 months. ■

Edmond Alphandéry
Chairman, CEPS

The remedy for these drifts is for the EU to start delivering and boosting its legitimacy.

Message from the Executive Committee



2013 was another successful year for CEPS. Although the focus of our work remained the euro crisis, other areas – such as energy and the environment, migration and justice and home affairs – also featured prominently.

During the year we published hundreds of commentaries, reports and policy papers, which originated from both our strong in-house research team and broad international network. CEPS' research output is mainly disseminated via our website, but last year we also organised over 100 events: seminars, conferences, corporate breakfasts and webinars, attracting a very diverse audience. We have selected only a few highlights of our activities for this report, which aims to draw your attention to upcoming policy issues rather than past successes.

The number of unique visitors to CEPS' website increased by 25% in 2013 to reach a monthly average of almost 260,000 (peaking at more than 300,000 visitors per month, or 10,000 visitors per day). Publication downloads also increased to a monthly average of almost 63,000 units, or about 3000 per day. Our website will be improved and updated later in 2014.

The renewal of our Board of Directors continued over the course of 2013. H. Onno Ruding, our Chair for more than 10 years, resigned to make place for Edmond Alphandéry, former Finance Minister of France, who officially succeeded him in January 2014. The new Chair and the other board members will be supporting and guiding us in 2014, which promises to be a pivotal year in European policy-making.

Elections to the European Parliament take place in May, followed by the appointment of new European Commissioners and the head of the European Council. These changes in political configuration and key personalities will cause a ripple effect throughout the institutions and require another rethink of policies.

Given the broad spectrum of policy fields that CEPS covers, we will be well placed to contribute to the setting of priorities for the EU's next legislative period.

With the first CEPS Ideas Lab on April 3rd-4th, we are exploring a new format to tackle the most pressing policy issues of today and those that will shape the debate in years to come.

Our mission remains to think ahead for Europe - and we intend to do so in 2014 and beyond according to our key principles: independence, high quality and commitment to innovative solutions.

We look forward to your continued support! ■

Karel Lannoo, Chief Executive Officer

Daniel Gros, Director

Kerstin Born-Sirke, Director, Corporate and External Relations

Sally Scott, Head of Finance and Administration

Mission

CEPS is a leading think tank and forum for debate on EU affairs. It aims to:

- carry out policy research that leads to innovative solutions to the challenges facing Europe,
- maintain the highest standards of academic excellence and unqualified independence,
- act as a discussion forum for all stakeholders in the European policy process and
- produce a regular flow of authoritative publications offering sound analysis and constructive policy recommendations.

About CEPS

Founded in Brussels in 1983, CEPS is distinguished by its:

- extensive network of highly reputable partner institutes throughout the world,
- multidisciplinary, multinational and multicultural research team of around 50 analysts,
- broad membership base of 139 Corporate and 93 Institutional Members, which provide expertise and act as a sounding board for the feasibility of CEPS' policy proposals and
- privileged contacts with decision-makers at the European and national level.

Programme Structure

In-house research programmes

- Economic and Social Welfare Policies
- Financial Markets and Institutions
- Energy and Climate Change
- EU Foreign Policy
- Justice and Home Affairs
- Politics and Institutions
- Regulatory Affairs
- Food Security and Development

Independent research institutes managed in house by CEPS

- European Capital Markets Institute (ECMI)
- European Credit Research Institute (ECRI)

Europe-wide research networks organised by CEPS

- European Climate Platform (ECP)
- European Network of Economic Policy Research Institutes (ENEPRI)
- European Policy Institutes Network (EPIN)

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Economic and Social Welfare Policies

The Economic Policy and Social Welfare Policies unit at CEPS has taken a leading role in the debate on European economic policy since the beginning of the global financial crisis. Gradual recovery from this crisis means that the debate has now shifted to labour market dynamics, growth drivers, and the growing levels of unemployment in many European countries.

Labour mobility and the role of education in shaping labour supply were two major topics of this unit's work in 2013. Insights from this research will help shape future EU policy and EU recommendations to member states.

A third area of research was a report for the European Strategy and Policy Analysis System (ESPAS) on the global economy in 2030. This authoritative study provides background analysis for a long-term, EU strategic approach on a variety of matters in the context of European elections and the beginning of the 2014-2019 institutional cycle.

Labour mobility

If the EU is to continue to prosper we must realise the full potential of the talent available in Europe.



The current situation presents a unique opportunity to test the free movement of labour principle enshrined in the EU Treaty.

The current labour market is particularly bleak in southern Europe, which means that many skills are going unused while other member states face labour shortages. In Spain, more than half-a-million people with university degrees are without work while Germany lacks engineers and other highly skilled people. Why aren't more Spanish workers taking up opportunities in Germany and other countries? What barriers hold them back? The current situation presents a unique opportunity to test the free movement of labour principle enshrined in the EU Treaty. CEPS has tried to focus attention on the facilitation of labour mobility as part of the solution to divergent labour markets across the EU.

The unit established a Task Force to explore barriers to labour mobility, comprising employer organisations, chambers of commerce, craft guilds, large corporations, the Commission and other stakeholders.

"Labour Mobility in the EU" seminar, 1 December 2013. Speakers: Cinzia Alcidi, CEPS, Klaus Van der Pas, former Director General DG Employment, Mikkel Barslund, CEPS, Georg Fischer, Director, DG Employment.

Thinking ahead for Europe

- The global population will probably reach a plateau by 2030 and start to decline. This turning point is likely to have profound implications on the availability of natural resources, despite a growing global middle class that will increase demand for goods and services.
- The importance of trade in goods, which has expanded in the last 20 years, is unlikely to continue as emerging economies mature. By contrast, financial globalisation might have peaked among developed economies but will take off in the emerging world.
- Rapid economic growth in the emerging world will not necessarily lead to a proliferation of 'poles' in a multi-polar world. The three biggest 'poles' will remain the same in 2030 as they are today: the EU, the US, and China. The main difference is the shift within this group as China moves from being the smallest economy to the biggest.
- The EU's low weight in the global economy will also affect its foreign policy. Spreading core values such as democracy and the rule of law will become more difficult as the economic weight of non-democratic states increases and the economic levers that constitute the main policy tools for the EU start to weaken.
- Major climate change, which is slow moving and a major challenge for the EU and the world at large, will have taken place by 2030. Policy changes today or in the near future will predominantly impact the post-2030 period.

Overall, Europe's ability to influence global events will depend on the willingness of member states to allow the EU to consolidate resources and speak with one voice.

If the EU is to continue to prosper we must realise the full potential of the talent available in Europe.

Research Team

Daniel Gros, *Director and Senior Research Fellow*

Miroslav Beblavý, *Associate Senior Research Fellow*

Paul De Grauwe, *Associate Senior Research Fellow & London School of Economics*

Jørgen Mortensen, *Associate Senior Research Fellow*

Cinzia Alcidi, *LUISS Research Fellow & Head of Economic Policy unit*

Z. Güldem Ökem, *Associate Research Fellow*

Anna-Elisabeth Thum, *Associate Research Fellow*

Mikkel Barslund, *Research Fellow*

Alessandro Giovannini, *Associate Researcher*

Ilaria Maselli, *Researcher*

Elisa Martellucci, *Project Officer*

Matthias Busse, *Research Assistant*

Marten von Werder, *Research Assistant*

Regulatory Policy

The Regulatory Policy unit explores the policy and regulatory challenges in the areas of better regulation; the internal market; competition policy; trade, and the digital single market.

Defining the impact of EU regulation on industry

Two landmark studies were completed in 2013, which analysed the burden of EU regulation on the cost structure of the European steel and aluminium industries and how this burden impacts the international competitiveness of both industries.

Published as *Cumulative Cost Assessments*, the studies perform an in-depth analysis of the cost impact of EU regulation and cover eight EU policy areas, including: general policies; climate change; competition; energy; environmental policy; trade; product policy and life cycle assessment, and regulation of commodities markets.

The findings of the Cumulative Cost Assessment for the Steel Industry report were fed directly into the EU Steel Action Plan, which was published by the European Commission in June 2013. The study elicited positive reactions from institutions such as the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions.

The Cumulative Cost Assessment for the Aluminium Industry has been widely debated in Brussels and beyond since it was completed in October. As a follow-up, CEPS has been asked to complete a study on the composition and drivers of energy prices for the 2014 Councils on Energy and Competitiveness and the European Council of March 2014. The study focuses on three energy-intensive industries: chemicals, glass, and ceramics.

Assessing the costs and benefits of regulation

The Regulatory Policy unit remains at the heart of the EU's 'smart regulation' debate and is currently preparing a report for the Secretariat General of the European Commission on existing methods to assess the costs and benefits of regulation in a project. The report is expected to inform the upcoming revision of the Commission's Impact Assessment Guidelines, and will be officially launched in March 2014. The launch event will mark the start of a series of activities and seminars on smart regulation.

Another area of interest for the unit concerns cross-border regulation in the EU. The unit prepared a report for the Industry and Research Committee (ITRE) of the European Parliament, which analysed whether REACH (Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals) imposes excessive costs on SMEs.

Internal and external regulation in the spotlight

The European Parliament has also contracted the unit to develop a study on the internal market for services. The goal is to obtain a better understanding of the 'costs of non-Europe' in the services market (i.e., the untapped potential stemming from incomplete European integration) and to identify the remaining obstacles to a single market in certain service sectors. The potential of a complete single services market to improve economic welfare will also be examined.

The Regulatory Policy unit also manages the CEPS project on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), in close cooperation with

Thinking ahead for Europe

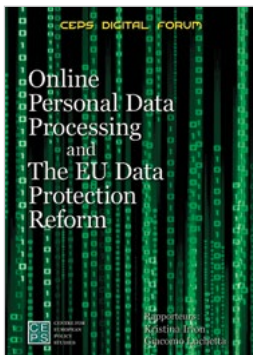
the Center for Transatlantic Relations at Johns Hopkins University. TTIP proposes novel regulatory solutions to long-recognised barriers in the trade of goods and services, and also covers market access to investment and investment protection.

CEPS Digital Forum

In 2013, the CEPS Digital Forum created two task forces to study Online Data Processing and Copyright in the Digital Single Market. Both policies affect Europe's Digital Agenda. A third initiative on Smart Grids was launched in the third quarter of 2013, in close cooperation with CEPS' Energy Unit.



The Digital Forum once again co-hosted the annual Competition and Regulation in Network Industries conference in 2013, and hosted the EuroCPR annual conference. EuroCPR addresses issues relating to the use of information technology in society and the economy, and the evolution of the IT and media sectors.



In 2014 the Digital Forum will again host EuroCPR and will also organise a series of seminars to examine issues around Europe's next Digital Agenda, such as the impact of a hyper-connected society, cyber

security and data protection, the evolution of internet architecture and governance, the digital single market, and radio spectrum policy.

TTIP proposes novel regulatory solutions to long-recognised barriers in the trade of goods and services, and also covers market access to investment and investment protection.

Research Team

Jacques Pelkmans, *Senior Research Fellow*

Andrea Renda, *Senior Research Fellow*

Lorna Schrefler, *Research Fellow and Head of Unit*

Colin Blackman, *Director of the CEPS Digital Forum and Research Fellow*

Anabela Correia de Brito, *Associate Research Fellow*

Giacomo Luchetta, *Researcher*

Federica Mustilli, *Researcher*

Jacopo Timini, *Research Assistant*

Energy and Climate Change

The Energy and Climate Change unit at CEPS addresses a broad spectrum of challenges, notably power-sector transformation, with an EU, policy-oriented focus and in the wider geopolitical context.

The unit also acts as a 'club' for both EU and non-EU stakeholders and decision-makers to discuss and analyse possible solutions to today's energy and climate challenges and to promote these solutions.

2030 Framework for Energy and Climate Policies



CEPS Carbon Market Forum has contributed to the consultation on the EU's 2030 Framework. It argued for a gradual departure from three legally binding targets on GHG emissions, renewables and energy efficiency. The unit recommends that the Framework focus on a GHG emissions target, accompanied by indicative targets for other areas, but reinforced by policies and measures. This will be discussed by member states and the European Parliament throughout 2014 and beyond.

Since 2012 researchers have been studying the creation of a supply-side mechanism in the emissions trading system (ETS) – the cornerstone of the European Union's policy to combat climate change. Following the Commission's high-level meeting of stakeholders and member states, the unit has

prepared another Carbon Market Forum submission for the 2030 Framework in which this supply-side mechanism is proposed. One of the priorities for 2014 will be to analyse how a supply-side mechanism can be practically implemented within the ETS.

The employment effects of renewables were the subject of a major study by this unit, as part of the NEUJOBS project. The study, published in early 2014, is one of only a handful of contributions on the employment effects of renewables.

Levels and drivers of energy prices

Another major project for this unit has been the preparation of six studies on the level and drivers of EU energy prices. The research was conducted for the Commission's DG Enterprise and covered the following sectors: ammonia; bricks and roof tiles; chlorine; ethylene; glass; and wall and floor tiles. The studies have provided important input into the 2030 Framework Impact Assessment and a price study being undertaken by DG Energy.



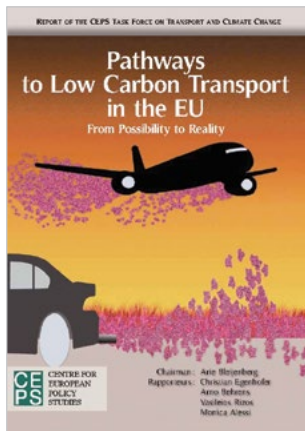
Working as part of a consortium, CEPS has been able to set up the EU Smart Cities Stakeholder Platform, one of the two governing bodies of the Smart Cities and Communities European Innovation Partnership. The project has been commissioned by three European Commission services - DG Energy, DG Connect and DG Move - and has provided major input to the EU strategy in the form of the so-called Strategic Implementation Plan.

Thinking ahead for Europe

Work in this area will continue and intensify in 2014. In addition to a number of Smart City research projects, CEPS plans a new initiative that will 'create and enlarge' Smart City solutions. EU climate and energy targets can only be achieved if the deployment of smart technologies is accelerated and scaled up.

Low carbon transport

CEPS published its Task Force report on low-carbon



transport in July 2013. Three intensive workshops have been held with stakeholders to discuss the Task Force's principal findings.

Work in the area of transport and climate change will continue in 2014, with a particular focus on cars and trucks.

Priorities

A major priority for the Energy and Climate Change Unit at CEPS in 2014 will be the reform of the EU's support mechanism for renewables. CEPS has already made a submission to the review of state-aid guidelines for the environment and energy. The main area of focus will be the reform of the EU's electricity market to accommodate the increasing amount of renewable energy flowing into the grid.

The European Commission will review the list of sectors that are at risk from carbon leakage. CEPS has launched a multi-year study that is supported by five member states and five industry sectors. The study will provide in-depth analysis of the different options available to address carbon leakage.

Research Team

Christian Egenhofer, Associate Senior Research Fellow & Head of Energy and Climate Programme

Andrei Marcu, Senior Advisor and Head of the CEPS Carbon Market Forum

Arno Behrens, Head of Energy & Research Fellow

Fabio Genoese, Research Fellow

Noriko Fujiwara, Head of Project Development & Associate Research Fellow

Vasileios Rizos, Researcher

Jorge Núñez Ferrer, Associate Research Fellow

Monica Alessi, Programme Manager

Caroline Coulie, Research Assistant

Julian Wieczorkiewicz, Research Assistant

Wijnand Stoefs, Research Assistant, Carbon Market Forum

Susanna Roth, Mistra Fellow

EU climate and energy targets can only be achieved if the deployment of smart technologies is accelerated and scaled up.

EU Foreign Policy

The EU Foreign Policy unit at CEPS provided timely analysis of a number of complex world events in 2013: within the EU's Eastern Partnership; the Balkan region; the Middle East, notably in Iran and Syria; and North Africa, specifically Egypt and Mali.

The EU's diplomatic service, the European External Action Service (EEAS), is undergoing fundamental review after three years of operation. CEPS published two unique legal commentaries offering analysis of each provision in the Council Decision establishing the Service, with recommendations for reform.

European defence and strategic security was also the subject of a collaborative study with other institutes, and researchers considered the intersection of strategy, foreign relations and trade. Here, we highlight just two achievements of 2013 that will be further developed this year: the Review of the EEAS and the Strategic Partnership between the EU and Brazil.

Enhancing the strategic partnership between the EU and Brazil

In an experimental project twinning European and Brazilian researchers, the Foreign Policy unit completed the first phase of a review into the strategic relationship between the EU and Brazil.

The starting point was a common feeling that the existing partnership does not really live up to its 'strategic' name. There is too little strategy and too much low-level technical dialogue. The researchers explored five broad themes: trade policy, macroeconomic issues, climate change, concepts of strategic security, and continental regionalism.



They also looked at whether Brazil and the EU could collaborate to shape consensus at the G20 level and bridge the divide between the BRIC countries and the West. In the fields of climate change and security, these possibilities already exist.

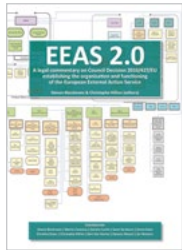
In terms of trade policy, however, the major issue is whether the EU and Brazil can push for a free-trade agreement between the EU and Mercosur. This study argued for a revised approach towards such an agreement, favouring a differentiated and bilateral tack, given the difficulties over Argentina's policies and the increasing need for Brazil to become open and competitive. In the second half of 2013 the Brazilian government changed its approach to competitiveness. How far our collaborative study contributed to this change is hard to say. But the fact that the teams of experts making these arguments included respected Brazilian and EU economists surely helped.

Reviewing the European External Action Service

The EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Catherine Ashton, published a review of the organisation and functioning of the EEAS in July 2013. In a bid to inform this review process, CEPS and a number of partners, such as the Swedish Institute for European Policy Studies and the European University Institute, produced three key publications that lay the academic foundations for the future analysis of the EEAS.

Thinking ahead for Europe

EEAS 2.0: A legal commentary on Council Decision 2010/427/EU establishing the organisation and functioning of the European External Action Service



This short, user-friendly guide to the 2010 Council Decision is the only study of its kind. It is intended to serve as a legal commentary and reference document for practitioners and analysts dealing with the EEAS.

The New EU Foreign Policy Architecture: Reviewing the first two years of the EEAS



This book examines two questions:

1. How has the EEAS functioned within the EU institutional architecture?
2. What improvements can be made as a result of a review of the EEAS mandate?

The study is an in-depth examination of the relationship between the EEAS and EU member states, the European Commission and the European Parliament, and offers specific recommendations for the organisation and functioning of the EEAS.

EEAS 2.0: Recommendations for the amendment of Council Decision 2010/427/EU



The third special report aims to contribute, in practical legal terms, to the review of the organisation and functioning of the EEAS, and offers more than 70 specific recommendations.

All three studies were well received by officials of the European institutions concerned.

What's in store for the Eastern Partnership?

In mid-November 2013, CEPS and the Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM) hosted an event devoted to the EU's relations with the Eastern Partnership countries, ahead of the historic Vilnius Summit on 29 November.

Out of four states that were due to sign or initial an Association Agreement (AA) with the EU - Armenia, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine - only Moldova and Georgia initialled the agreement. After a bilateral meeting in Moscow with President Putin, Armenia's President Sargsyan suddenly announced that it would not proceed with its AA.

The move and its effects were analysed in CEPS Commentary, titled "Putin's grand design to destroy the EU's Eastern Partnership and replace it with a disastrous neighbourhood policy of his own".

The signing would have marked a further strategic advance in the 'Europeanisation' of Eastern Europe, almost a decade after the EU's major enlargement into Central Europe, partly because the AA incorporates a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA). CEPS Commentary "A post-mortem of the Vilnius Summit: Not yet a 'Thessaloniki moment' for the Eastern Partnership", published in the wake of Eastern Partnership Summit, sums up the latter's achievements and shortcomings.

Research Team

Steven Blockmans, *Head of Unit and Senior Research Fellow*

Michael Emerson, *Associate Senior Research Fellow*

Erwan Fouéré, *Associate Senior Research Fellow*

Hrant Kostanyan, *Associate Research Fellow*

Giovanni Faleg, *Visiting Researcher*

Zurab Iashvili, *Research Assistant*

Financial Markets and Institutions

The Financial Markets and Institutions unit at CEPS focuses its policy-oriented research on European financial markets and prudential policies. Whilst financial markets are gradually returning to normal in 2014, uncertainty persists around economic recovery, banking union, market structure, and the implementation of financial reforms.

The unit continues to explore the causes and consequences of the global financial crisis, as well as remedies to deal with market failures, to revert financial disintegration and to promote economic growth.

Much of the research of the Financial Markets and Institutions Unit flows via one research programme and two independent institutes:

- Financial Institutions and Prudential Policy (FIPP)
- European Capital Markets Institute (ECMI)
- European Credit Research Institute (ECRI)

The unit advises EU institutions and international organisations and participates in international working groups such as the European Shadow Financial Regulatory Committee, a group of independent experts working in banking, finance and financial markets regulation.

Financial Institutions and Prudential Policy (FIPP)

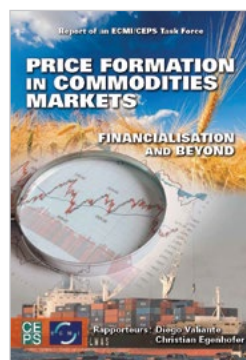
FIPP published a series of books and papers in 2013 on topics such as monetary policy, regulatory convergence, macro and financial crisis management, small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and financial development. The publications cover the EU and neighbouring regions, notably countries in the southern Mediterranean and Gulf Cooperation Council.

FIPP researchers have produced several important studies on diversity and business models in the banking sector and have made a significant contribution to the policy debate on structural reforms in EU banking. In 2014, FIPP will continue to monitor the EU banking sector, with a focus on the impact of state aid, evolving bank business models, transparency and its effect on bank performance, bank soundness, and the contribution of banking to the real economy (in particular, SMEs).

The unit will also continue its successful series of high-level financial roundtable discussions on the future of financial regulation and crisis management.

European Capital Markets Institute (ECMI)

In 2013, among other publications, ECMI published two major Task Force reports that examined capital

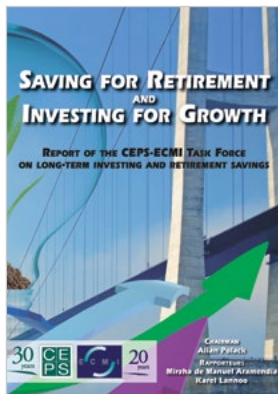


markets' development in the European Union and beyond. The first report: "Price Formation in Commodities Markets: Financialisation and Beyond", reviews the interaction between physical and futures commodities markets, as well as price formation mechanisms in 11

different commodities markets. The report also sheds light on a broad set of policy concerns. The author, Diego Valiante, presented the findings to a closed-door meeting of the International Organisation of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) and at other internal seminars with European institutions.

Thinking ahead for Europe

The second report, titled “Saving for Retirement and



Investing for Growth”, discusses policy options at European level to steer household financial wealth – which accounts for over 60% of total wealth in Europe – towards long-term investments. Policy-makers are urged to act in order to deliver more inclusive, efficient

and resilient retail investment markets. The report also offers a blueprint for pan-European personal pensions and considers prudential rules for insurers and pension funds. The Deputy Director General of DG Internal Market and Services (MARKT) hailed the report as important evidence of how barriers to the single market hamper the welfare of European citizens, in particular for ‘third pillar’ pension schemes.

European Credit Research Institute (ECRI)

Three main activities shaped the ECRI agenda in 2013: credit reporting, lending to households, and transaction finance. ECRI also published its authoritative Statistical Package, which includes the most comprehensive data on lending to households in Europe.



Lending to households after the crisis

How can current policy initiatives and regulatory developments keep pace with the new market environment? An ECRI conference in May 2013 examined this topic, taking as a basis for discussion Ales Chmelar’s Research Report on household debt during the crisis. The report analysed the causes and consequences of the expansion in household debt in the lead-up to the crisis, and its recent, steep decline.

Preserving the link to the real economy

Transaction banking is currently under pressure from legislative initiatives aimed at more risk-prone banking activities. In December 2013 ECRI held a seminar on this topic, attended by the Chair of the European Parliament’s ECON Committee, Sharon Bowles, and other policy-makers, specialists and representatives from the banking industry and the European Commission.

Setting the agenda for 2014-2019

The ECRI Task Force on retail credit aims to be the first body to express its views on the retail financial services agenda for the next European Commission term from 2014 to 2019. A Task Force report will be published in autumn 2014, based on a series of multi-stakeholder workshops designed to create open but structured dialogue on the new Commission’s regulatory priorities for EU retail credit markets.

Research Team

Karel Lannoo, *Chief Executive Officer and Senior Research Fellow*

Rym Ayadi, *Senior Research Fellow, Head of FIPP*

Diego Valiante, *Head of Capital Markets unit & Research Fellow, ECMI*

Ales Chmelar, *Researcher, ECRI*

Willem Pieter de Groen, *Researcher, FIPP*

Federico Infelise, *Research Assistant, ECMI*

Jan-Martin Frie, *Research Assistant*

Politics and Institutions

The research activities of the Politics and Institutions unit focused on the main institutional and political changes facing the EU in the wake of the euro crisis and ahead of the European Parliament elections.

High-level Group on EU Institutional Reform



In 2013 the unit set up a High-level Group (HLG) on EU Institutional Reform to examine the main inter- and intra-institutional weaknesses in EU decision-making. The goal of the HLG was to identify the institutional changes that would address these

weaknesses, but without the need for treaty reform. Chaired by Danuta Hübner MEP, the group's members included Tom de Bruijn, John Bruton, Daniel Gros, Malcolm Harbour MEP, Karel Lannoo, Eva Lichtenberger MEP, Stefano Micossi, Paolo Ponzano, René Repasi, Philippe de Schoutheete and Günter Verheugen. The HLG report includes recommendations on how to organise the next European Commission and the Parliament; how to improve impact assessments and the ordinary legislative procedure and how to enhance the parliamentary dimension of EU decision-making.

National parliaments

The unit contributed to the debate on the role of the national parliaments in the EU with the essay "EU Democratic Legitimacy and National Parliaments". Specific contributions were also made to the Houses of the Oireachtas (Ireland) and the House of Lords (UK).

In 2014, the unit will pay special attention to the role of national parliaments in the economic governance of the EU.

Rotating European Council presidency

The Politics and Institutions unit continues to assess the rotating European Council presidencies. Commentaries on the Irish and Lithuanian presidencies have been published, and a full analysis of the current 'Trio Presidency' will be completed with the publication of a commentary on the Greek Presidency in June 2014.

European Policy Institutes Network (EPIN)

The Politics and Institutions unit coordinates the European Policy Institutes Network (EPIN), which brings together 37 think tanks and research centres from all over Europe to analyse EU current affairs and stimulate the debate on the future of Europe. An EPIN project on the European Parliament elections was launched last year to engage all the network members in a thorough examination of the elections from an EU and member state viewpoint.

As part of the project "The British Question and the Search for a Fresh European Narrative", an EPIN paper titled "Competences about Right, So Far" assesses the first six reviews published in 2013 by the British government. During 2014-15, the unit will analyse a further 24 reports as part of the Balance of Competence Review.

Research Team

Steven Blockmans, *Head of Unit and Senior Research Fellow*

Sonia Piedrafita, *Research Fellow*

Marco Incerti, *Head of Communications*

Vilde Renman, *Research Assistant*

Justice and Home Affairs

The Justice and Home Affairs team conducted timely and policy-relevant research into the most salient topics regarding the EU Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (AFSJ).

We highlight three policy issues here that remain the subject of research and debate in 2014:

Privacy and mass surveillance

Following revelations by Edward Snowden about the US PRISM surveillance system, the issue of mass surveillance made world headlines and sparked fervent debate at EU level about data privacy, the internal security of the European Union and the possible implications for the EU data protection reform package.

The European Parliament's LIBE Committee launched an inquiry in December 2013 into surveillance programmes and their impact on EU citizens' rights and transatlantic cooperation. It is in this context that CEPS researchers studied the mass surveillance of personal data by EU member states and its compatibility with EU law. The results and recommendations of this study were presented to the LIBE Committee in November 2013 and received wide media coverage.

Research into these issues will continue in 2014, and will include EU anti-terrorism and organised crime policies.

Rule of law and fundamental rights

Some EU member states are deficient in terms of the independence and quality of their judiciary, democratic principles and respect of fundamental human rights, amounting to crises in the rule of law. CEPS JHA team, in cooperation with the Economic Policy unit, considered how to strengthen the EU's role in safeguarding the democratic rule of law and conducted



a study to provide analysis and recommendations to the EP. The study was quoted in the EP Report of January 2014, referencing CEPS' proposal to establish a new EU Copenhagen Mechanism to ensure that the rule of law is respected across the Union.

In 2014, the unit will focus on the quality of justice, anti-corruption measures and how to solidify the basis for the mutual recognition and legislative harmonisation of criminal justice cooperation in the EU.

Migration, citizenship, and borders

The challenges of human mobility and border controls in Europe continue to exercise policy-makers. Justice and Home Affairs researchers therefore addressed topics such as:

- the scope and effects of intra-EU mobility on social benefits;
- EU labour immigration policies and the flagship EU Blue Card Directive;
- European Commission proposals on smart borders and Schengen governance;
- EU Home Affairs agencies (Europol, Frontex and EASO);
- the follow-up to the tragic Lampedusa events and the European Commission's Task Force for the Mediterranean, among others.

CEPS provided analysis of all of these topics in policy papers, often in close cooperation with other partners.

CEPS Highlights 2013-14

Justice and Home Affairs



The book on social benefits and migration was quoted by the European Commission in its Communication on the free movement of persons. The Strasbourg Court of Human Rights and one Advocate General Opinion of the Luxembourg Court of Justice of

the EU quoted other CEPS research in its rulings (in *Zambrano vs. Office national de l'emploi (ONEM)* Case. Opinion of the Advocate General Sharpston, Case C 34/09; and *Stamose v. Bulgaria* Case, European Court of Human Rights, 27 November 2010).

Based on previous research, the JHA and Economic & Social Welfare units organised a conference in May 2013 with the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) on Labour Migration and Mobility in the EU – assessing attractiveness and labour market needs.



Viviane Reding, Vice-President of the European Commission, responsible for Justice, Fundamental Rights and Citizenship and Elspeth Guild, (CEPS) at a seminar on "The EU and the Rule of Law: What's next?", CEPS, 4 September 2013

In 2014, in addition to these topics, JHA will cover issues such as EU labour migration policies and international comparisons; the criminalisation of migration in Europe; EU citizenship and member states' nationality legislation; and border controls and surveillance, including smart borders. The debates around the next multi-annual EU policy programme to set priorities for the AFSJ: the post-Stockholm programme framework 2014-20, will also be the focus of research for CEPS Justice and Home Affairs.

Research Team

Elspeth Guild, *Senior Associate Research Fellow*

Sergio Carrera, *Senior Research Fellow and Head of Unit*

Miriam Mir Canet, *Project Coordinator*

Joanna Parkin, *Research Fellow*

Katharina Eisele, *Researcher*

Nicholas Hernanz, *Researcher*

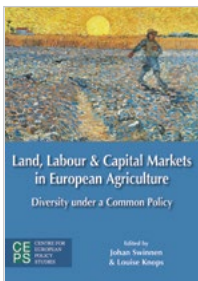
Peter Hobbing, *Associate Fellow*

Food Security and Development Policy

Global food systems are facing major challenges as a result of population growth, market concentration and scarcity of resources. The security, development and sustainability of food are thus issues of increasing significance at EU and global level.

The Food Security and Development Policy unit undertakes research in three broad areas: global food security and its implications for the EU and global development; reform of the EU's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP); and the competitiveness and sustainability of food systems. The unit provides analysis to decision-making bodies, much of which is published in high-level policy and scientific journals.

Factor Markets



Well-functioning factor markets (land, labour and capital markets) are crucial for the competitiveness and sustainable growth of agriculture and for rural development. The FP7 Factor Markets project was completed in 2013, comparing factor markets

in EU member states and candidate countries, their institutional frameworks and their impact on agricultural development and on rural economies. The project's findings are summarised in the book *Land, Labour and Capital Markets in European Agriculture: Diversity under a Common Policy*, which aims to give solid grounds for the design of new policy instruments under the Common Agricultural Policy and at national level.

Price transmission in food supply chains

High world-commodity prices in 2007-2008 caused significant food price inflation across the EU, but these

price rises affected EU member states very differently. Understanding the factors that determine food prices in the EU is of major significance for policy-makers.

In 2013, the Food Security and Development Policy unit analysed the implications of imperfect factor markets and contract enforcement problems on price transmission in food supply chains, using a theoretical model and empirical case study evidence from various EU member states. The work was part of the FP7 Transparency of Food Pricing project (TRANSFOP).

2014 Priorities

Among other projects, the Food Security and Development Policy unit will complete a study to examine the first Common Agricultural Policy reform by the European Parliament. The study will evaluate how the most recent CAP reform was affected by the enhanced role of the Parliament and the extent to which it was influenced by negotiators. The report will provide detailed recommendations to assist the European Parliament in its approach to reform negotiations in the future.

The unit will also explore opportunities for research into the potential of public-private partnerships for development. It will outline how the EU can develop a framework to promote these partnerships as innovative financing solutions for development.

Research Team

Johan F.M. Swinnen, Senior Research Fellow and Catholic University of Leuven

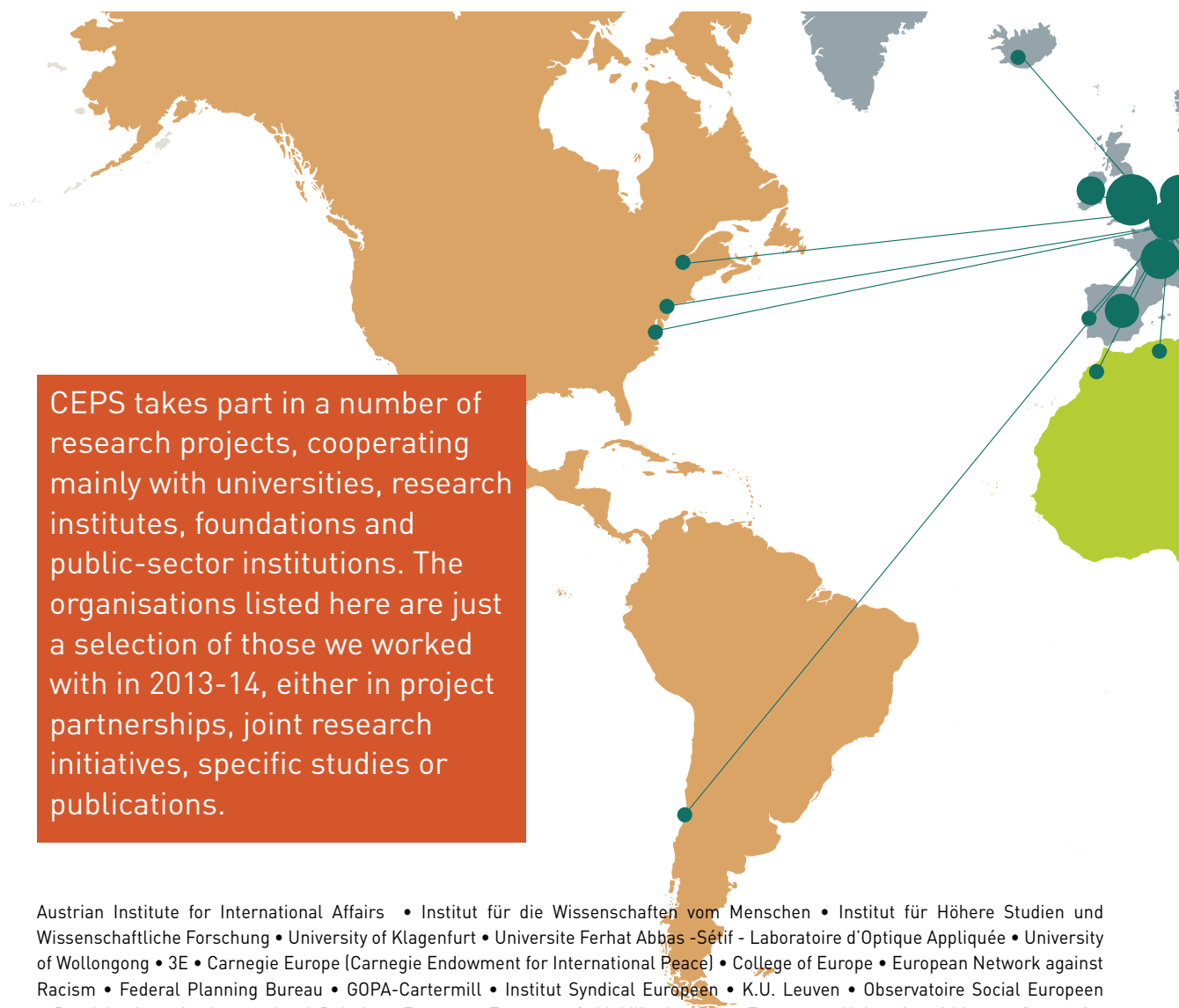
Eleni Kaditi, Associate Research Fellow

Nathalie Francken, Associate Research Fellow

Louise Knops, Researcher

Kristine Van Herck, Research Assistant

Cooperation: CEPS' Global Partners



CEPS takes part in a number of research projects, cooperating mainly with universities, research institutes, foundations and public-sector institutions. The organisations listed here are just a selection of those we worked with in 2013-14, either in project partnerships, joint research initiatives, specific studies or publications.

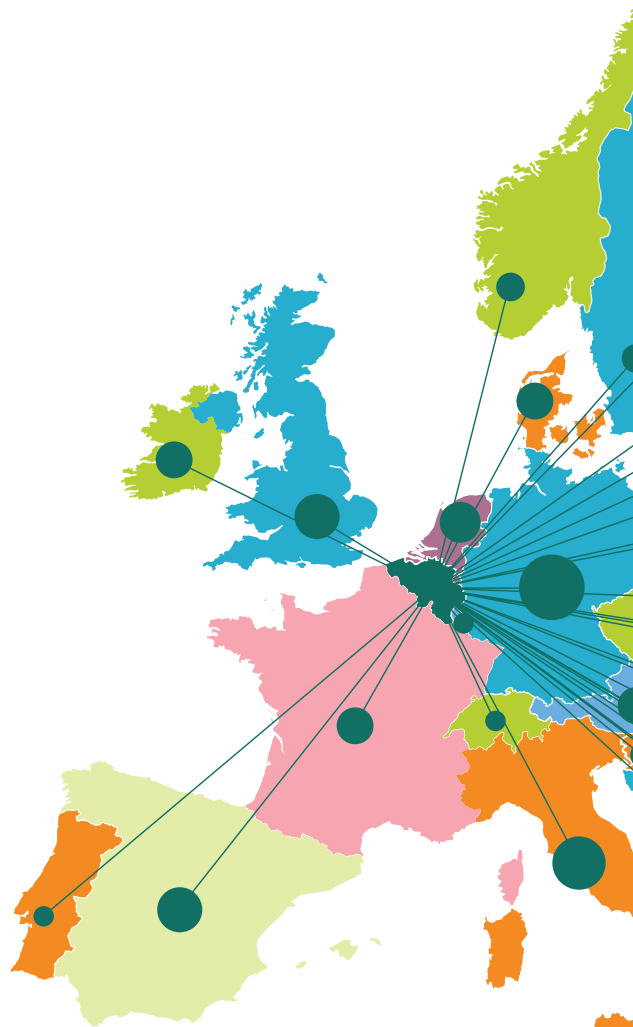
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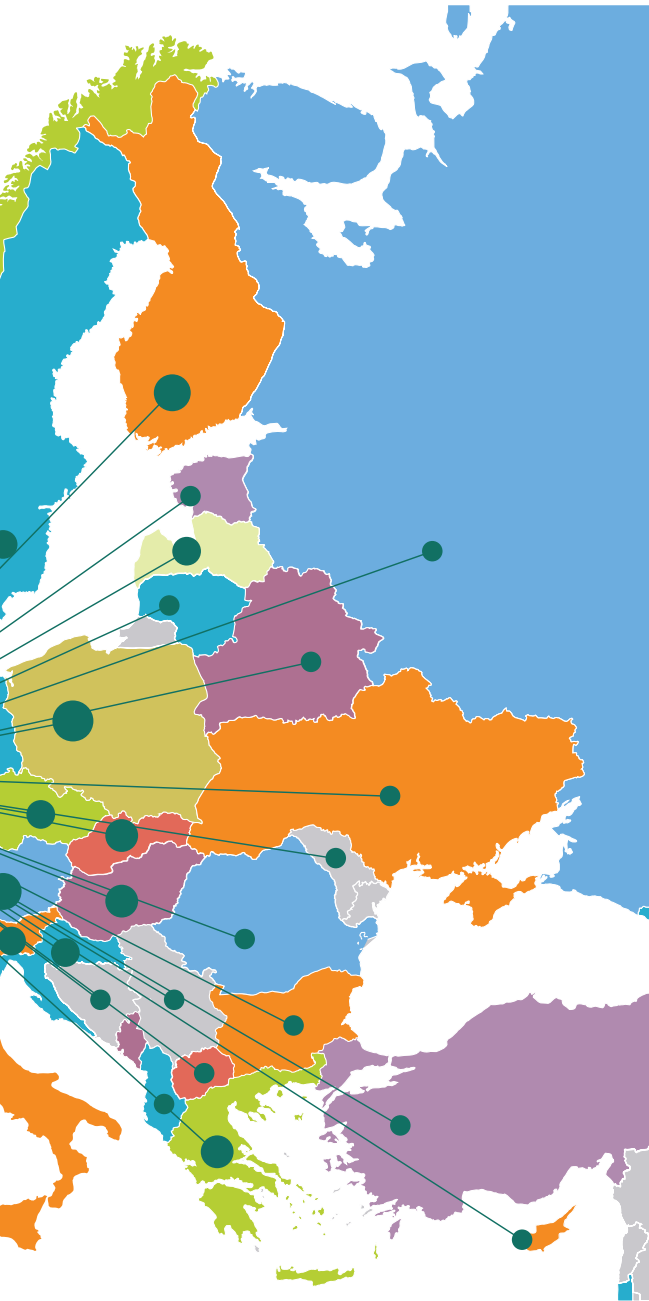


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Cooperation: Focus on Europe

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Thinking ahead for Europe

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ICODA European Affairs	Permanent Representation of Belgium to the EU	Central Bank of Ireland
Int'l. Committee Red Cross	Permanent Representation of Cyprus to the EU	de Nederlandsche Bank
Int'l. Fur Trade Federation	Permanent Representation of Denmark to the EU	Central Bank of Iceland
Int'l. Organisation Migration	Permanent Representation of Estonia to the EU	European Commission
Intercultural Dialogue Platform	Permanent Representation of Finland to the EU	
Japan External Trade Organisation (JETRO)	Permanent Representation of France to the EU	
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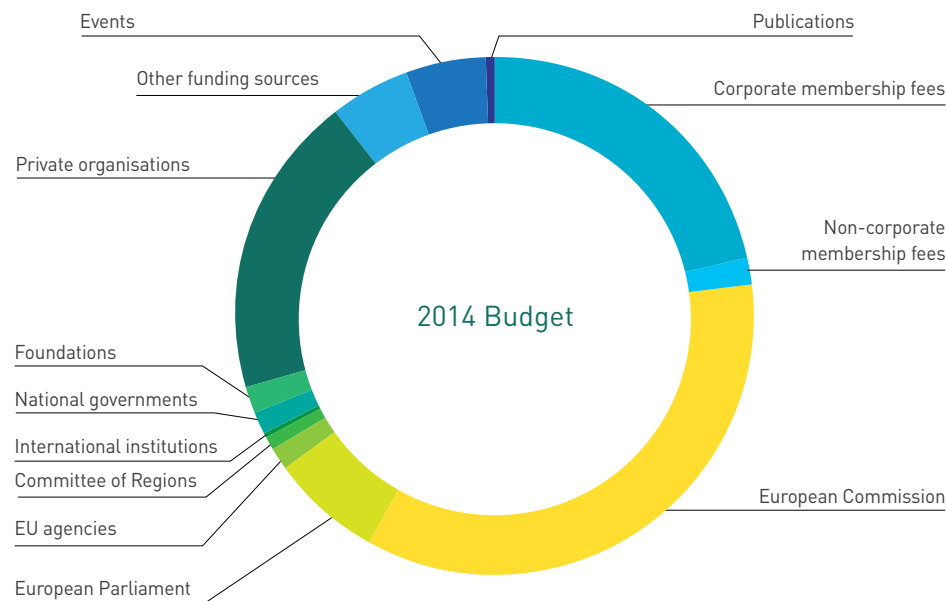
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CEPS gratefully acknowledges financial support received from the EU in the form of an annual grant awarded under the European Citizenship Action Programme. The European Commission has designated a sum of €152,817 for the 2013 grant.



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